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Select Poetry.

CHRISTMAS TIME.

BY SCOTT.

Heap on more wood; the wind is chill;
But let it whistle as it will,
We'll keep our Christmas merry still.
Each age has deemed the new-born year
The fittest time for festal cheer:
Even heathen yet, the savage Dane
At Iol more deep the mead did drain;
High on the beach his galleys drew;
And feasted all his pirate crew;
Then in his low and pine-built hall,
Where shields and axes decked the wall,
They gorged upon the half-dressed steer;
Caroused in seas of sable beer;
While round, in brutal jest, were thrown
The half-gnawed rib, and marrow-bone;
Or listed all in grim delight,
While scalds yelled out the joys of fight.
Then forth, in frenzy, would they hie,
While wildly loose their red locks fly;
And dancing round the blazing pile,
They made still barbarous mirth the while,
As best might to the mind recall
The boisterous joys of Odin's hall.

And well our Christian sires of old
Loved when the year its course had rolled,
And brought blithe Christmas back again,
With all its hospitable train.
Domestic and religious rite
Gave honor to the holy night:
On Christmas eve the bells were rung;
On Christmas eve the mass was sung;
That only night, in all the year,
Saw the stoled priest the chalice rear.
The Host, scarce hallowed at the birth of Day;
The hall was decked with holly green;
Forth to the wood did merry-men go,
To gather in the mistletoe.
Then opes wide the baron's hall
To vassal, tenant, serf, and all;
Power laid his rod of rule aside,
And Ceremony doffed his pride.
The heir, with rose in his shoes,
That night might village partner choose;
The lord, underogating, share
The vulgar game of "post and pair."
All hailed, with uncontrolled delight,
And general voice, the happy night,
That to the cottage, as the crown,
Brought tidings of salvation down.

The fire, with well-dried logs supplied,
Went roaring up the chimney wide;
The huge half-table's oaken face,
Scrubbed till it shone the day to grace,
Bore then upon its massive board
No mark to part the squire and lord.
Then was brought in the lusty brawn,
By old blue-coated serving-man;
Then the grim boar's head frowned on high,
Crested with bays and rosemary.
Well can the green-garbed ranger tell,
How, when, and where, the monster fell:
What dogs before his death he tore,
And all the baiting of the boar.
The wassail round in good brown bowls,
Garnished with ribbons, blithely trowls.
There the huge sirloin reeked; hard by
Plum-porridge stood, and Christmas pie;
Nor failed old Scotland to produce,
At such high-tide, her savoury goose.
Then came the merry maskers in,
And carols roared with blithesome din;
If unmelodious was the song,
It was a hearty note, and strong.
Who lists may in their mumming see
Traces of ancient mystery;
White shirts supplied the masquerade,
And smutted cheeks the visors made;
But, O! what maskers richly dight
Can boast of bosoms half so light!
England was merry England, when
Old Christmas brooched the mightiest ale;
'Twas Christmas told the merriest tale;
A Christmas gambol oft could cheer
The poor man's heart through half the year.
—*Gems of Poetry.*

Select Story.

The Reward of Kindness.

Mrs. Gorham put down a letter she had been reading, and looking around the table at her blooming daughters and two tall, handsome sons, she said in a doleful tone—

"Your Aunt Sabina is coming to London, and has invited herself here without ceremony."

"When?" asked Arabella, with an intonation of intense disgust.

"She will reach here this afternoon. Wilbur, you will have to meet her."

"Sorry, ma, but I have promised to drive Miss Caldwell to the park. Fred can go."

"Certainly, I will go," Fred said gravely, though there was a hot flush on his forehead."

"I am very fond of Aunt."

"Nonsense!" said his mother, "you have not seen her for fourteen years. I never went near the detestable old farm after your father died."

"Nevertheless, I have a vivid recollection of Aunt Sabina's kindness when we were there."

"Dear me, Fred," drawled Lucilla, "don't be sentimental. I wish the old thing would stay at home. I can't imagine what she is coming here for?"

"She is our father's sister," said Fred, "and I cannot find anything surprising in her looking for a welcome amongst her brother's children."

Mrs. Gorham shrugged her shoulders. If she had spoken her thoughts, it would have been—"Fred is so odd! Just like his father." But she only said—"I may depend upon you, then, to meet your aunt, Fred? I will see about her room."

It was a source of great satisfaction to Mrs. Gorham that her children were all, like herself, "true Greers every one of them, except Fred," she would say, congratulating herself that the plebeian blood of "Gorham *pere*" was not transmitted in the features of her elder son Wilbur, or any of the three girls.

That Greer pride meant intense selfishness, that Greer beauty was of cold, hard type, that Greer disposition was tyrannical and narrow-minded, did not trouble Mrs. Gorham. That the son, who was "all Gorham," was proud to the core with the true pride that knows no false shame, that he was noble in disposition, handsome in a frank, manly type, generous and self-sacrificing, she could not appreciate. His hands and feet were not so small as darling Wilbur's, he had no fashionable affectations, and no "Greer" look. So his mother thought him rough and coarse, and his sisters declared that Fred had no style at all. But outside of the home, where great show of wealth was made by many private economies, Fred was more appreciated.

When he became a man, and knew that his father's estate, though sufficient to give them every comfort, was not large enough for the extravagance his mother indulged in, he fitted himself for business, and took a position in a counting-house, thus becoming self-supporting, though his mother declared no Greer had ever been in trade. That the money she lived on was made in soap-boiling the fashionable lady ignored entirely. Darling Wilbur had studied law, but his first client had not yet appeared, and Mrs. Gorham supported him, trusting his fascinations would touch the heart of some moneyed belle. Miss Caldwell was the present hope. She was her own mistress, an orphan heiress, and very handsome.—That she was proud and rather cold in manner, was only an additional charm to Mrs. Gorham, and Lucilla, Arabella, and Corinne were enthusiastic in their admiration of "Cornelia Caldwell's queenly manner."

Nobody suspected that Fred, blunt, straightforward Fred, hid one secret in his heart, confessed to no living being. And that secret was a love, pure and true, for Cornelia Caldwell—a love that would shut itself closely away from any suspicion of fortune-hunting—that only drooped and mourned, thinking of the heiress.

At four o'clock, Fred was at the station with a carriage, waiting for Aunt Sabina. What a little, old-fashioned figure she was, in her quaint black silk bonnet and large-figured shawl. But Fred knew her kindly old face at once, though he had not seen it since he was twelve years old.

"You are Aunt," he said, going quickly to meet her.

She looked at the handsome face, and caught a quick gasping breath.

"You must be one of John's boys," she said. "How like you are to your father."

"I am Fred," he answered.

"Dear heart! How you've grown! Is your ma here?"

"She is waiting for you at home."

The good old countrywoman had never had the least doubt of a warm welcome at her brother's house, and Fred certainly confirmed her expectations.—He found the old black leather trunk, the bag, the band-box, the great bulging cotton umbrella, and put them all in the carriage without one smile of ridicule. He made his Aunt go to the restaurant and refresh herself before starting on the long drive home. He listened with respectful interest to all the mishaps of the long journey, and sympathised with the—

"Ruination of every mortal stitch I've got on, dear, in the dust and smoke."

And he chatted pleasantly of his childish recollections of the tiny house and wide farm where Sabina lived.

"You see," she told him, "I made up my mind this year I would come to London once before I died. I've tried to 'fore now, dear, but something or 'nuther allers hindered. Dear, dear! you're all grown up, I s'pose, and you was but a lot o' babies last time poor John brought you to see me."

"Corinne is the youngest, and she is eighteen. Wilbur is the only one older than I am."

"Yes, I remember. Well, dear, I'm glad that John's wife brought up such a fine family. I'm only an old maid, but I do love children, and young folks."

But a chill fell upon the kindly old heart when home was reached at last, and four fashionably dressed ladies gave her a strictly courteous greeting. But for the warm clasp of Fred's hand, I think she would have returned to the station in the same carriage she came in so wounded and sore she felt.

Not one kiss," she thought, "and Fred kissed me at the train, right afore all the folks."

Fred slipped a silver coin into the hands of the servant girl who was to wait upon his aunt, promising another if she was very attentive, and himself escorted the old lady to her room. It was not often the young man's indignation found voice, though it grew hot over many shams and acts of hard selfishness in the house of his mother, but he said some words on that day that called a blush to the cheeks of the worldly woman.

It was not a very busy season, and, finding Sabina was likely to have a sorry time if left to the other members of the family, Fred asked for a holiday, and appointed himself the old lady's escort. He was too proud to care for the fact that the quaint little figure on his arm attracted many an amused glance, but gravely stood by while a new dress for Dolly, the dairymaid, and a "city nectie" for Bob, the ploughman, where purchased.

He gave undivided attention to the more important selections of a new black silk for Auntie herself; and pleasantly accepted a blue silk scarf, with large red spots, that was presented to him, appreciating the love that prompted the gift, and mentally resolving to wear it when he paid a promised visit to the farm. He drove Aunt Sabina to the Park. He took her to see all the sights.

Once or twice, meeting some of his gentleman friends, they had thought, "The queer old party is some rich relation, Gorham is so very attentive," and had delighted Sabina by their deferential attentions.

Once—Fred had not counted on that—in a picture gallery, Cornelia Caldwell sauntered in alone. She had heard of Sabina, through the disgusted comments of Lucilla, and knew she had no property but a "miserable farm;" but she greeted Fred with a smile far more cordial than she usually gave her admirers. A little lump came into Fred's throat. Then he gravely introduced the stately beauty in her rustling silk to the little old fashioned figure on his arm.

"My Aunt, Miss Gorham, Miss Caldwell."

They admired the pictures together, and the young lady was cordial and chatty.

After they came down the steps, Miss Caldwell said—

"You must let your Aunt drive an hour or two with me, Mr. Gorham I am going to do some shopping, so I will not tax your patience by inviting you to join us; but I shall be pleased if Miss Gorham will dine with me, and you will call for her this evening."

Then she smiled again, made Sabina comfortable in the carriage, and drove off, leaving Fred forty times deeper in love than ever, as she intended he should be.

"He is a very prince of men," she thought, "and I'll give him one day's rest. Bless the dear old soul, she has just such blue eyes as my dear grandmother."

Then she won Sabina's confidence, and found she was worrying about the purchase of certain household matters that would not go in the black leather trunk, and that she did not like to worry Fred about it.

She drove to the places where the best goods could be had, keeping guard over the slender purse against all imposition, till the last towel was satisfactorily chosen and directed. Then she drove her home, and brought her to the room where "grandmother" was queen, knowing the stately old lady would make the country-woman welcome.

In the evening that followed, Fred's heart was touched and warmed, till, scarcely conscious of his own words, he told his long-cherished secret, and knew that he had won love for love.

Aunt Sabina stayed two weeks and then went home, to the immense relief of the Gorhams, and carrying no regret at leaving any but Fred and Cornelia.

It was not even suspected that Cornelia spent four weeks in the height of the summer season listening to the praises of Fred at Sabina's farmhouse, and even Fred did not know it until he came, too, after she was gone, and had his share of the pleasure of hearing loving commendation of one he loved.

He wore the necktie, and made himself so much at home that Sabina wept some of the bitterest tears of her life when he left.

"To have you both and lose you!" she sobbed.

"Next time we will come together," Fred, whispered, and so consoled her.

But, alas! the next time Fred came was to superintend the funeral of the gentle old lady, and though Cornelia came too, his happy wife, there was no welcome in the pale lips or the blue eyes closed forever.

But the will the old lady left gave all her worldly possessions to her "dear nephew, Frederick Gorham," the farm, and the farm house.

It was apparantly no very great legacy, and Cornelia smiled at many of the old fashioned treasures she found hoarded away, though she touches all with the tender reverence death leaves.

Ten years ago Sabina was laid to rest in her narrow coffin, and there is a busy, flourishing town round the site of the old form.

Mr. Frederick Gorham lives there now, and handles immense sums of money, the rents of stately buildings.

"Made his money, sir, by speculations," you will be told, if you inquire as to his source of income; "fortunate purchase of ground before the town was thought of."

But I, who know, tell you that the only speculation he made was, in the kindness of his heart, extending loving attentions to his father's sister, and that the only land he ever owned was Aunt Sabina's farm.

He Was Not Drunk.

Yesterday afternoon, a man dressed in good clothes, an eye-glass, and a gold mounted cane, and possessing altogether a rather clerical appearance, hailed a passing street car. There was nothing unusual or particularly noticeable in this except the air of lofty dignity with which he commanded a halt, and the desperate effort which he had made to maintain his centre of gravity as he passed to the car, and conceal the fact that he was slightly inebriated. Arriving at the door he solemnly raised his right foot to enter; but not raising it quite high enough he fell headlong on the floor of the car. Raising himself up with some difficulty, he cast a severely reproving look at the old gentleman sitting near the door, and said:

"Sir, what d'you lift up this car for just as I was goin' to get in?"

"My dear sir, I didn't lift the car," replied the old gentleman meekly.

Casting as steady a gaze on the old gentleman as he could, he replied:

"Well, perhaps you didn't. I won't tempt to argue with a man in your condition. My amiable friend, it's my calm and deliberate 'pinion that you've been looking upon the wine when it is red. Very sorry to see it in a man of your age. What d'you s'pose your mother would say if she would see you intoxsicated? My friend, I've wept many bitter tears over such cases as yours. Yes," continued he in a faltering voice, and pulling out his handkerchief, "and I'm d——d if I ain't weeping now, as you'll readily observe."

Whereupon he wiped his eyes with a grand flourish, blew his nose, and navigated to the other end of the car.

When he reached his destination, he pulled the bell strap and started for the door. When he got about half way, and just as he was in front of a lady, he tripped and fell at full length on the floor. Raising himself to a perpendicular, he turned to the lady, and, in a tone of mingled severity and whiskey, said:

"Madame, you've certainly got the biggest feet I ever saw in my life."

"Sir," said the lady, indignantly.

"Oh, don't 'pologize, madame. I beg you not to 'pologise. You're not to blame for it. You can't help it. But if you could just pare 'em down a little 'twould be a great 'commodation to the trav'ling public.

The lady was speechless with indignation, the passengers were convulsed and the gentleman stalked majestically to the door, stepped to the ground, and immediately sat down. As the car moved away he arose, examined his clothes, looked up and down the street, waved his hand in an uncertain manner, and walked away.—*Detroit News.*

A few days ago a young and poor clad girl entered a barber's shop in Vienna, and told the proprietor that he "must buy her head." The friseur examined her long, glossy, chestnut locks, and began to bargain. He could give eight gulden, and no more. Hair was plentiful this year, the price had fallen, there was less demand, and other phrases of the kind. The little maiden's eyes filled with tears, and she hesitated a moment while threading her fingers through her chestnut locks. She finally threw herself into a chair. "In God's name" she gasped, "take it quickly." The barber, satisfied with his bargain, was about to clinch it with his shears when a gentleman who sat half-shaved looking on, told him to stop. "My child," he said, "why do you want to sell your beautiful hair?" "My mother has been nearly five months ill; I can't work enough to support us; everything has been sold or pawned, and there is not a penny in the house," (*und kein kroudzer in haus*) "No, no, my girl," said the stranger, "if that is the cause I will buy your hair, and will give you a hundred gulden for it." He gave the poor girl the note, the sight of which had dried her tears, and took up the barber's shears. Taking the locks in his hand, he took the longest hair, cut it off alone, and put it carefully in his pocket book, thus paying one hundred florins for a single hair. He took the poor girl's address, in case he should want to buy another at the same rate. This charitable man is only designated as the chief of a great industrial enterprise within the city.

"That's where the boys fit for college," said the professor to Mrs. Partington, pointing to a school house.

"Did they?" said the old lady, with animation. "Then, if they fit for college before they went, they didn't fight afterward?"

"Yes," said he, smiling, and favoring her conceit, "but the fight was with the head, not with the hands."

"Butted, did they?" said the old lady.

A discussion is going on in England as to whether a man over sixty years of age is exempt from serving upon a jury.

Select Poetry.

CHRISTMAS MEMORIES.

BY W. R. ABELL.

There is no day in all the by-gone years
More glad in smiles, or dimmed with fewer tears;
And none to which the memory fondly flies
With keener joys and laughing pleasantries—
That drags the selfish from his worshipped "self,"
The conning miser from his hoarded pelf,
Than that bright day on whose propitious morn
The angels heralded a loving Saviour born.
Back through the years on oft-repeated trips
Of pleasure, too, the memory softly slips—
Taking us with it to that happy day
Where many bright and golden hours may
Be spent in joy that knows of no allay.

Where brightest faces, forms and figures fair
Are met of those we hold most truly dear,
Some, it is true, who proudly then
Had upright figures of much younger men,
Now stagger 'neath the heavy load of life—
About retiring from all mortal strife;
Others, whose toddling limbs refused to bear
Their infant bodies but from chair to chair,
Now in full vigor battle with the world,
Once raised aloft, again are downward hurled.
Others again—bless, bless their faces kind—
Are seen alone now by the journeying mind,
That hastens back their days in life to find.

We see again the large, old-fashioned fire,
Blazing and crackling, and with joy or ire
Tossing its sparks up—up the wide-mouthed flue,
That our then young imaginations knew
As fairy sprites let loose from out the spell
Of wooden shackles—how, we could not tell.
And how upon that eve of Xmas night
We begged that these warm flames and cheerful light
Might be allowed this once to die away,
So when Kris-Kringle, in his crystal sleigh,
Reached our housetop the chimney might be clear
Of all obstruction, heat and smoky air—
And when 'twas out—we slept without a fear.

And how, with a peculiar childish care,
We chose those stockings, free from wear and tear—
Our largest, too—and then along the string
That hemmed the mantel let them lazy swing.
Of how we watched away the early night
Till sleep, with fingers trained to action light,
Sprinkled his sands, and closed our eyelids tight.
Awakening with the buzzing of the town,
We rose to take the unknown treasures down,
And found, with joy, our stockings fairly stuffed—
Those calves before were never so well puffed
Even with flesh. And then, with blast of horn
Announced to all below, we rose to Xmas morn.

Our hurried dressing and more hurried flight
Down the wide stairway; and with faces bright—
Flushed with excitement—we scattered wide
Our "Merry Christmas" then on every side—
Embraced our parents, and in their warm embrace
Felt all the love that sparkled in the face—
And in the whirl of all our present joys—
Our Christmas tree, our rich and simpler toys—
Saw, too, perhaps, a faintly quivering tear
That told the story of one missing there,
One who was loved, and that love, too, returned
With all the fervor that within her burned—
Now loving in a new life richly earned.

Amid our joys, too, have we not a thought—
A proud one, too—that has so kindly brought
To mind the figure of some little one,
Shivering with cold upon that old door-stone,
That framed the entrance to our home of joy—
Taken it in, clothed, fed, and with a toy
Sent forth again with grateful face and heart
Into the world's, alas, too selfish mart.
Can we but find a memory such as this,
Where 'mid the rush of earthly joys and bliss,
We've turned from Pleasure's luring path aside
To aid the poor, the weak or sorely tried,
Then has been doubly blessed our Christmas tide.

—*Baltimore Weekly Sun.*

A Christmas Legend.

It was Christmas Eve. The night was very dark and the snow falling fast, as Hermann, the charcoal-burner, drew his cloak tighter around him, and the wind whistled fiercely through the trees of the Black Forest. He had been to carry a load to a castle near, and was now hastening home to his little hut. Although he worked very hard, he was poor, gaining barely enough for the wants of his wife and his four little children. He was thinking of them, when he heard a faint wailing. Guided by the sound, he groped about and found a little child, scantily clothed, shivering and sobbing by itself in the snow.

"Why, little one, have they left thee here all alone to face this cruel blast?"

The child answered nothing, but looked piteously up in the charcoal-burner's face.

"Well, I cannot leave thee here. Thou would'st be dead before morning."

So saying, Herman raised it in his arms, wrapping it in his cloak and warming its little hands in his bosom. When he arrived at his hut he put down the child and tapped at the door, which was immediately thrown open, and the children rushed to meet him.

"Here, wife, is a guest to our Christmas Eve supper," said he, leading in the little one, who held timidly to his finger with its tiny hand.

"And welcome he is," said the wife. "Now let him come and warm himself by the fire."

The children all pressed round to welcome and gaze at the little newcomer. They showed him their pretty fir-tree, decorated with bright, colored lamps in honor of Christmas Eve, which the good mother had endeavored to make a *fete* for the children.

Then they sat down to supper, each child contributing of its portion for the guest, looking with admiration at its clear, blue eyes and golden hair, which shown so as to shed a brighter light in the room; and as they gazed, it grew into a sort of halo round his head, and his eyes beamed with a heavenly luster. Soon two white wings appeared at his shoulders, and he seemed to grow larger and larger, and then the beautiful vision vanished, spreading out its hands as in benediction over them.

Hermann and his wife fell on their knees, exclaiming, in awe-struck voices: "The holy Christ-child!" and then embraced their wondering children in joy and thankfulness that they had entertained the Heavenly Guest.

The next morning, as Hermann passed by the place where he had found the fair child he saw a cluster of lovely white flowers, with dark green leaves, looking as though the snow itself had blossomed. Hermann plucked some and carried them reverently home to his wife and children, who treasured the fair blossoms and tended them carefully in remembrance of that wonderful Christmas Eve, calling them Chrysanthemums; and every year, as the time came round, they put aside a portion of their feast and gave it to some poor little child, according to the words of the Christ: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."—*St. Nicholas.*

The Birds' Christmas Carol.

They have sweet Christmas music in Norway—Norway, that far-off country, with the steel-blue sky and frozen sea. It is a song in the air. The simple peasants make the birds that inhabit those rude coasts and icy valleys so very happy on this one day of the year that they sing of their own accord a glad carol on Christmas morning, and all the people come out of their houses and rejoice to hear it.

On Christmas Eve, after the birds have sought shelter from the north wind, and the still night is bright with stars, the good people bring from their store-houses sheaves of corn and wheat, and, tying them to slender poles, raise them from ever spire, barn, gate-post and gable. Then when, after the long night, the Christmas sun arises, crowning the mountains with splendor, every spire and gable bursts into sudden song.

The children run out to hear the old church-spire singing; the older people follow; the air is filled with the flutter of wings and alive with carols of gladness. The song of the birds fills every village with happiness, and to this living, grateful anthem the people respond in their hearts, "Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace; good-will to men."—*St. Nicholas for January.*

An army officer relates this queer incident: "Corporal John Smith, with four men, were employed recently on detail duty a few miles from Fort Sill, Indian Territory. They were surrounded by a hundred Comanches with hostile intentions. The soldiers took to the only available shelter, an old buffalo wallow, where in an uncomfortable position they managed to keep the Indians at a distance for the day and night. The next morning, suffering for want of food and water, something energetic had to be done. Corporal Smith tore off a piece of his white shirt and wrote on it a note describing their situation. He tied this to the neck of a small, shaggy mongrel dog which had followed them from the fort; then battering up a canteen, he fastened it to the animal's tail, and giving him a kick, started him off yelping. The corporal says the dog 'just humped himself.'—The Indians, thinking it a mere act of bravado, paid no attention to the dog. Within two hours he reached the fort, aid was immediately sent to the besieged soldiers, the Indians making off at the first sight of the rescuing party."

The unpleasant sensation of being shot at was more than the nerves of Patrick Harrington could bear. He was asleep in San Francisco when his room mate, James Paddock, came in raving drunk. It was very dark, and because Harrington was slow in getting up to light the gas, Paddock fired toward the bed with a revolver. Harrington knew that the flash would reveal his position, so he rolled off the bed noiselessly. He knew, however, that there were four more bullets to come, and a change in position after each flash was his only chance. He dared not protest, or shout for help, because a noise would disclose his location. The drunkard kept on firing, sending a bullet in each instance where the artful dodger had just left, until the revolver was empty. Harrington was not hit but nervous prostration followed his terribly exciting experience, and he came very near dying.

Laramie, Col., is to have a $100,000 hotel.

Humorous.

Experimenting in Philosophy.

Old Keyser found Cooley's boy the other day standing in a very suspicious position under his best apple tree, with a stick in his hand, and a certain bulgy appearance about his pockets. Having secured him firmly by the collar, Keyser shook him up a bit, and then asked him sternly what he was doing there.

"Ain't a-doin' nothin'," said Cooley.

"I come over yer to study."

"That's entirely 'too thin,'" exclaimed Keyser.

"Yes, I did. I came over yer to study about Sir Isaac."

"Sir Isaac! What in the thunder do you mean anyhow?"

"Why, Sir Isaac Newton. We had it in our lesson. He was in an orchard and seen an apple fall, and that made him invent the 'traction of gravitation; and I come yer to see if it was so."

"It won't do, sonny," said Keyser. "You're too enthusiastic about Sir Isaac. And, besides, what were you going to do with that stick?"

"With this stick? This yer stick? What was I goin' to do with this stick? Why, a boy gave me this stick to hold for him while he went on an errand for his aunt."

"And where did that apple-core come from there on the ground?"

"That apple core—that one lying there? The birds is awful on apples this season. I seen a blackbird drop that there, and I says to myself, them birds are just ruinin' Mr. Keyser's apples, and won't Mr. Keyser be awful mad when—"

"What makes your pockets bulge out that way?"

"Mother made them pants, and they never did set right. Oh, that bulgin' place! Well, as I couln't find out much about Sir Isaac here, I was just takin' two or three apples home to see if I couldn't discover somethin', and to ask father to help me—Mr. Keyser, what are you goin' to do? I'll never take another apple as long as I live! 'Pon my word I won't!"

Then Keyser flogged him; and Mr. Cooley's boy has knocked off on Sir Isaac Newton and natural philosophy, and is devoting himself to other branches of knowledge.—MAX ADELER, in *Danbury News.*

Cooley's Piano.

Mrs. Cooley takes, perhaps, too much interest in politics. The other evening Cooley and his brother-in-law were carrying the piano down stairs, and after an awful amount of suffering on Cooley's part, they got the instrument down as far as the first landing. They were just trying to get around the corner after having gouged three or four chunks of plaster out of the wall and broken two of the bannister rails, and Cooley, bended all over with perspiration, was just wondering whether the thermometer was not at 107, and whether he couldn't relieve his feelings by splitting the piano up with the ax, when Mrs. Cooley made a remark. She was standing below in the entry, very cool and comfortable, and she had just been saying that she could have brought that piano down without ruining the wall, when at this critical moment it occurred to her to ask Cooley if he thought Grant really *did* want a third term. It was the one straw too much Cooley dropped the piano on the landing, and dancing down stairs in a frenzy of rage, he addressed Mrs. Cooley upon the general subject of her failings and foolishness in such language that she put on her bonnet and went home to her mother with the expressed intention of taking steps to procure a divorce upon the following Monday. It seems to have blown over, however, for only yesterday she was at home talking over the fence with Mrs. Pitman about the propriety of trimming a brown overskirt with pink silk. Her yearning about Grant's designs seems to have been satisfied somehow —MAX ADELER, in *Danbury News.*

A New Orleans judge riding in the cars recently, from a single glance at the countenance of a lady by his side, imagined he knew her, and ventured to remark that the day was pleasant. She only answered:

"Yes."

"Why do you wear a veil?"

"Lest I attract attention."

"It is a province of gentlemen to admire," replied the gallant man of the law.

"Not when they are married."

"But I am not."

"Indeed!"

"Oh, no! I'm a bachelor."

The lady quietly removed her veil, disclosing to the astonished magistrate the face of his mother-in-law!

He has been a raving maniac ever since.

Among the premiums awarded at a recent fair was one classed: "Domestic article—best bed-comforter, Miss Mary Hall."

Varieties.

John C. Calhoun is in the Memphis jail for stealing a pair of breeches.

Italy has 723 newspapers. In Florence alone over a hundred periodicals find a sale.

General Longstreet, at New Orleans, is reported to be in a very precarious condition.

A firm in Boston sold in nine months one million four hundred thousand glass lamp shades.

Waterford, N. Y., ships over $250,000 worth of sand for moulding purposes annually.

Twenty-four greyhounds of choice breed were recently sold in England for upwards of $7650.

The cost of the various expeditions for observing the transit of Venus is estimated at $1,500,000.

The Chicago Tribune says that "it takes about a quart of powder and three pounds of lead to arrest a man in Arkansas."

St. Louis recognizes woman's right to the extent of furnishing employment to two street-lamp lighters of the fair sex.

Among the young ladies who are to make their *debut* in Washington society this winter, are daughters of Senator West, Admirals Worden, Porter and Poore, and General Emory.

The Liverpool (England) Post says that Stephens, the ex-Head Centre, has written a letter from Paris, positively declining to accept any testimonial from his brother Fenians in England.

Minneapolis, Minn., has just witnessed the inception of a new journalistic venture in the shape of a daily paper printed on a postal card. This miniature sheet bears the name of the "Post Baby."

A Southern exchange offers the following advice to its readers: "For sport, go to Texas. They have panthers there thirteen feet long and exceedingly vigorous; and if you have no sport, the panthers certainly will."

One of the Paris theatres proposes to adopt the rule of closing the doors as soon as the curtain rises and keeping them rigorously closed while the curtain is up, so that late comers may not interfere with the comfort of all who are seated betimes.

An exchange tells forgetful husbands that when they can't remember just what it was their wives charged them to bring home, to get hair pins, as they are always handy about a house, and will serve for button hooks and many other useful purposes.

The French Academy of Sciences, it is reported, are about to propose the international adoption of the meridian of Greenwich by all navigators and chartographers. At present nearly every maritime nation calculates longitude from some point different from all the rest.

Auburn, Maine, has a shoemaker who takes contracts to "shoe and boot" people at a stated annual price, ranging from $15 to $35, according to the size of the foot and the gait of the wearer. At the end of the year the customer brings in all his old boots and shoes and gets credit on the next year for the wear left in them.

Paris has successfully introduced the American horse railway, or "*trams*," as it is called there. The cars used are small, having accommodation for only twenty-eight passengers, ten of whom stand on the platform. These latter, instead of being charged full fare as in this country, are counted as second-class passengers and pay a reduced fare.

The Pittsburg puddlers, who have struck, were paid $6 per ton. Five heats a day was the average, equal to one and one-eighth tons, and yielding $6 75 per day. Out of this the puddler paid $2 25 to a helper, leaving a balance of $4 50 for himself. At the proposed rates, against which the men struck, he would get $3 72 a day, and his helper $1 85.

A new town in Nevada has been named after Senator Jones. Notwithstanding the popularity of this name, very few places in the country bear the appellation. Georgia, Iowa, Mississippi and North Carolina, have each a Jones county, and Pennsylvania and Iowa have Jones' towns, besides which there are a few Jonesboroughs, Jones' Mills, a Jones' Bluff, a Jones' Chapel and a Jones' Corner.

Daniel Mossart, the well-known watch inventor, has just been taken to the insane asylum, at Kalamazoo, Mich. He has been for years at work on a watch which, without being larger than usual, was to show quarter seconds, hours, days of the week, days of the month, and months of the year, and every fifth time it was opened was to wind itself. He had completed it, and had received a large offer from persons in New York for the right to manufacture it. A short time ago he took the model apart to fix, and being unable to put it together again, some part having probably been lost, the intense mental application upon the difficulty has deranged his mind.

The Middletown Transcript.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, Editor.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 26, 1874.

To Our Subscribers.

Under the provisions of the new postal law which goes into operation on the first of January next, the publishers of newspapers are required to prepay the postage on all papers sent through the mails out of the county in which they are published. Many of the city publishers are adding a sufficient amount to the subscription price of their papers to cover the postage. We do not wish to do this. We will keep the price of the TRANSCRIPT what it is now, and pay the postage ourselves. But to do this we must ask all our patrons to pay their subscription promptly in advance. They do this without grumbling with the city papers and we only ask that they will treat us as they do them

Some of our subscribers, probably more through oversight than intentional neglect, have allowed their subscriptions to get considerably in arrears, and we must ask them to pay up the amounts already due, and at the same time remit us two dollars for the coming year.

The Vicksburg Troubles.

The majority of the mongrel Legislature of Mississippi a few days ago adopted a memorial calling upon President Grant for troops to quell the disturbances in that State. Too ready to seize upon any pretext for sending soldiers in the Southern States to overawe those unhappy people into submission to his party's measures, the President at once complied with their request, in spite of an earnest protest from the Conservative members of the Legislature, accompanied by a declaration that the State was never in a more peaceful condition than at present; and issued a proclamation commanding the "insurgents" to disperse and go peacefully to their homes within five days from the date of his proclamation.

In commenting upon these "Vicksburg troubles" the Wilmington *Commercial* pretends to be very impartial but manifests its inclination toward the negro side by attempting to justify them in what it is pleased to term their "counter revolution." It enters into a labored argument to prove that the action of the white people in forcing the resignation of the negro sheriff, because he either could not or would not give the necessary and requisite bonds, was all wrong and very criminal, while it can see no reason for condemning the "counter revolution" of its darling "colored people."

Whether the *Commercial's* theory, applied to general principles, is right or wrong, we will not stop now to argue, but in the case of the Southern people all theories and precedents fall to the ground. Violent diseases are said to require violent remedies. If ever a people on the face of the globe could be justified in using force to rid themselves of oppressive office-holders assuredly the people of the South are. Never was any people cursed with a worse set of thieves and scoundrels than have been those people. Plundered and outraged; their State governments usurped by adventurous carpet-baggers; their treasuries robbed; their taxes increased beyond endurance; their just complaints mocked and scoffed at by the general government, until forbearance can no longer be esteemed a virtue, 'tis no wonder, when courts fail to do them justice, and the executives fail to execute and enforce the laws, that they at last take the law into their own hands, and seek by this means to alleviate their oppressions.

The Ross-Child Mystery.

Notwithstanding the fond hopes and sanguine expectations of the people all over the country that the long lost boy would soon be found and restored to his anxious parents, no clue to his place of concealment has yet been discovered and the mystery remains as dark and is apparently as far from being solved as ever. The opinion that he has been killed by his abductors is greatly strengthened by the finding of the body of a little boy, dressed in girls' clothes, floating in the North river near the scene of the recent operations of the burglars, Mosher and Douglass, who were shot near Bay Ridge last week. It is said that this dead boy bore a strong resemblance to the photographs of little Charlie, and it is thought that this solves the mystery. There are many, however, who deny this, and the hope is still entertained that his recovery is near at hand. Negotiations are said to be pending between his holders and some citizens of Philadelphia for his return and "no questions asked." Anything may be submitted to to rescue the poor little boy from the villains who are holding him. But it is a sad precedent to establish. Could they be caught and the severest punishment inflicted upon them that the brain of man could invent, there would be but little sympathy wasted upon them. Mr. Ross, the father of little Charlie, tired of waiting for the recovery of his boy by the detectives, has published a card in which he offers a reward of $5000 for the return of his son, or for any information that will lead to his recovery, and promises to ask "no questions." He appoints places in Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Baltimore and Washington where the child may be left and the money received.

Christmas—Its Celebration.

The origin of the festivities attending the celebration of Christmas is not clearly known. Almost from time immemorial a custom has prevailed among the various nations of the earth of setting apart some distinctive portion of the year as a season of holiday and general enjoyment. Christmas, being regarded as an essentially Christian festival we are naturally inclined to think its origin should be found in Christian times, and it seems strange indeed that many of its amusements, sports and festivities can be traced far back to the ancient Druids who inhabited England long ere its conquest by Cæsar's legions. But even at that far off time the heathen denizens of the English forests made bright their miserable huts with decorations of evergreens and the yule-log. The Christmas tree can be traced back to the days of Roman glory without finding its origin. From this source comes, also, our custom of giving presents at Christmas. In fact the customs of the present time are a combination of those of the ancient Druids, Saxons, Germans and Romans.

It was about the 4th century of the Christian Era that the 25th of December was fixed for the celebration of Christmas. At that time Pope Julius I caused a strict and thorough investigation to be made as to the time of the birth of Christ, and the result of that investigation, founded upon data obtained from Roman tablets, was the establishing of the twenty-fifth of December as the proper anniversary of the birth of the World's Redeemer. Since that time the annual return of Christmas has been hailed with delight by almost all classes and kindreds of people of the Christian world, and has ever been observed as a time of merry-making and gladness. It is true indeed that the long-faced Puritans of England made a desperate attempt to prevent "the superstitious observance of the time that Papists and Malignants called Christmas," but their efforts were unavailing, and the world rejoices to-day in the return of "Merry Christmas."

The *Commercial* complains that the Democrats want to "fritter away time and prevent any substantial results being reached this session;" and all because Congress has adjourned until Jan. 4th. We do not as a general rule encourage people in wasting time, but if those "Republicans who wish to work" intend to give us any more of the kind of legislation, that they have been treating the country to for the last fourteen years, probably the longer the recesses taken until after the 4th of March next, the better it will be.

For the Transcript.

Letter from Warwick.

DEAR TRANSCRIPT—Knowing that our history as yet is unwritten, and promising on the exciting events that hurried on the footsteps of each other a short time back, we hoped to be enabled to chronicle a series of incidents which might amuse if not instruct.

One turns with pleasure, however, from the ebullitions of passion to charming home scenes, pleasant social gatherings, where beside glowing anthracite *love feasts* are in order, anticipating reunions hurrying apace, where gathered under the mistletoe, the Christmas cheer is jubilant with good feeling and fellowship.

Your correspondent has his own fun listening to the exchange of opinions respecting the authorship of a former letter from this delectable or debateable county, and goes so far at times as to suggest the probable paternity of the article.

The superfluous caloric of passion which cropped out a few weeks ago is passive now, but no fear its dormance is ominous of a Christmas hurricane, for we are a people "fearfully and wonderfully made"

The face of the Sheriff has become familiar to our townsmen, and several expected to renew their acquaintance with the citizens of Elkton, but strange to relate the fights are legally no fights, for the sword has been beaten into a plow share by the expertness of an astute attorney. You may know law in your State, Mr. Editor, but a residence in this county is essential to perfect a man in that honorable profession. Our magistrates are keen hunters after *costs*, the most trivial altercation furnishes food for litigation and if one reaches court with money, a judgment day possibly may settle the dispute, who can tell?

Way down "Peddle Lane," they catch terrapin, shoot canvass back ducks and sell bengine as deathly as the ball of a needle gun. One can live as well, and die as quick there as most any other place.

About the head of the Sassafras river, that dread foe of the household, scarlet fever has made its appearance malignant and fatal, burning the life current of several buds of promise.

Considerable interest has recently been manifested in an entertainment given at the academy in this village, which assumed the form of spelling matches. The public were cordially invited and largely availed themselves of the invitation. The lady principal (as stated in our previous letter) is accomplished and effective as an instructor, well deserving the thanks of the whole community for her efforts to introduce an amusement as profitable as pleasing.

The nigger who wore a coon skin cap and was kissed by the white man, "*spiled for a weasel*,"—well, he got it, and his leg broke too, last Thursday causing excitement throughout the whole place; the limb was properly fixed by three doctors.

As we suggested previously, our visit to the "rural districts," apropos—we had forgotten a circumstance relating to a peculiar location, one of our "*necks* somewhat cut off as many are along our bay coast. Owing to the indefatigable exertions of one or two individuals, strangely contrasting with the inertness of others, a school house was built during the past summer, and after its completion the remark made that a missionary was needed Lo! he has come, preaching is announced, and holy words will be uttered in that house rung out over the face of a land which doubtless before this has never heard the glad tidings of peace since the creation.

We have no conveyance Mr. Editor at present, or we should not fail to hear this good man, who voluntarily has assumed the part of the Samaritan.

Dec. 24, 1874. BUDDY.

Proceedings of Congress.

FRIDAY, DEC. 18—*Senate.*—Soon after meeting the Senate took a recess to attend the reception of the King of the Sandwich Islands in the Hall of Representatives.

House.—A little before 12 o'clock the Vice-President and Senators entered the the hall, and were followed almost immediately after by King Kalakaua and his attendants. Senator Cameron presented the King and Speaker Blaine made a speech of welcome, to which the King replied. The Senators then returned to their own chamber and the House proceeded to business. Mr. Hurlburt, from the Committee on Railroads, reported a bill in aid of a freight railway between the Atlantic tidewater and the Missouri river, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted. The Legislative Appropriation bill was passed. The death of Representative Rice, of Illinois, was announced, and a committee was appointed to accompany his remains to Illinois. Adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY—*Senate.*—Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill agreed upon by the Republican caucus, on Saturday, for the resumption of specie payments. It was read twice and placed on the calendar, Mr. Sherman giving notice that he would call it up at the expiration of the morning hour to-day. Mr. Morton gave notice that on the first day after the recess he would call up the Constitutional amendments relating to the election of President and Vice President The vote of last session rejecting the bill creating the Territory of Pembina was reconsidered, and the bill was recommitted. The Legislative Appropriation bill was received and referred. The House bill for further security of navigation on the Mississippi was reported.

House.—The usual crowd of Monday bills were introduced and referred. On motion of Mr. Hayes, of Alabama, it was resolved to appoint a select committee to inquire into the political condition of that State, the use of Federal soldiers, and the intimidation of voters therein. The resolution offered by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, the previous Monday, declaring that no subsidies or pledges of public credit should be granted, and that all appropriations from the Treasury should be limited to the amounts imperatively required, came up on a motion to suspend the rules for its adoption. The motion was lost—yeas 149, nays 75—there being less than a two-thirds vote for its adoption. On motion of Mr. Dawes, it was ordered that Richard B. Irwin be arrested for contempt, in refusing to answer questions of Ways and Means Committee in relation to the Pacific Mail subsidy. The resolution for a recess from the 23d instant to the 4th of January was adopted—yeas 121, nays 93. Adjourned.

TUESDAY—*Senate.*—House bill was passed to remove the disabilities of James Howard, of Baltimore. The bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments was taken up. Mr. Sherman wanted the Senate to pass the bill at once, as a christmas gift to the people. The bill was discussed at considerable length; all amendments offered were voted down, and the bill passed by a vote of 32 yeas to 14 nays—Mr. Sprague voting with the democrats in the negative, and Mr. Schurz with the republicans in the affirmative.

House.—Bills were introduced to reimburse the State of Maryland for arms taken by the United States during the war, and to compensate Louisa F. Stone for medical services by her late husband to United States troops stationed at Leonardtown in 1862-'63. A resolution of inquiry as to the cost, &c., of a ship canal between the Chesapeake and Delaware bay, was introduced by Mr. Swann. The naval appropriation bill was passed.

A Legal Settling of 'Civil Rights.'

The suit of Benj. Gardiner, a colored man, against John Ellsler, manager of the Cleveland Academy, has been settled in favor of the defendant. On the 11th of Febuary 1873, Gardiner bought a ticket admitting to the dress circle or parquette, but was prevented from taking a seat by the ushers, and requested to leave that part of the house, on the understanding that his money be returned. Gardiner left, but brought suit under the civil rights act against Manager Ellsler. Judge Griswold, of the Supreme Court in his charge to the jury, stated in effect that a theatre was a private establishment, and that a manager had a right to exclude whomsoever he pleased from it. The civil rights act, he stated in his charge, has no application whatever in this case. "This plaintiff has a right to bring a suit for a breach of contract in reference to admission to the theatre as if he were a white person. But every man has a right to use his own property as he sees fit, so that he does not injure the person or property of others.

"In the conduct of one's own business a man is not bound to consult the feelings or tastes of others. He has no right to injure their persons or character or property. So long as he does not do them wrongs, or commit nuisance, he may conduct his own business in just such a manner and on such rules as he sees fit. This right appertains as well to white as black. It is conceded that Mr. Ellsler conducts the Academy of Music for his own private gain, and if he sees fit, in the management of his business, to provide and establish a rule that no person of color shall be allowed to enter the 'dress circle,' and he enforces this rule, it is no ground for any action against him by such person. Gardiner, the plaintiff, might establish a theatre, and, if he saw fit, he could establish a rule that no white person should be permitted to enter the dress circle or any other portion of the house." The jury returned a virdict for the defendant.—*American.*

General News.

The village of Annville, near Stroudsburg, Pa., is excited by a confession made by George Peters, a prominent citizen and a hotel keeper of the place, who says he murdered his first wife sixteen years ago. The woman was found dead in a barn attached to the hotel, and as she lay in a stall occupied by a horse, with her head crushed in, it was supposed that she had been kicked to death Peters says that a coolness arose between himself and his wife about a year before her death, in consequence of long visits from her relatives and her encouragement of those visits. On the day of the murder she was preparing to receive her brother, and the tragedy was the result of a quarrel on the subject. Several times since his wife's burial Peters has attempted to commit suicide, and it was after being discovered hanging from a beam in his barn, and cut down, that he surrendered himself to the Sheriff and made the confession. He says he told his second wife, whom he married a few years after the death of the first, the full particulars of the crime. Some of the friends of Peters prefer to believe that he is insane.

An address commending the Centennial Celebration to the support of the people of the State of New York, signed by over fifty prominent citizens of that State, has just been issued. Among the signers are Peter Cooper, A. T Stewart, Wm. M Evarts, Wm. Cullen Bryant, E. D. Morgan, Wm. E. Dodge, John J. Cisco, Wm. Orton, H. B. Claflin, and others of equal eminence.

GOING TO EGYPT.—Colonel D. G. White, of Griffin, Ga., has been appointed mayor of engineers in the Khedive's army in Egypt, and he will leave for that country between the 1st and 15th of January. Colonel White served with distinction in the Confederate army, and his application for service in the Khedive's army was indorsed by Generals Joseph E. Johnson and W. T. Sherman.

At Baltimore, Monday, Archbishop Bayley ordained eleven graduates of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Seminary to the desconate, preparatory to their consecration to the priesthood. Among them were the Rev. Alfred Curtis, formerly pastor of Calvary Episcopal Church. in Baltimore; and Rev. F. Fowler, lately a member of the Society of Friends.

General Tench Tilghman, a well-known citizen of Talbot co., Maryland, died suddenly in Baltimore on Tuesday morning, aged 65. He was a graduate of the West Point class of 1832, but subsequently resigned his military position, and afterwards held many offices of trust and honor in his native State.

The Pacific Mail steamship Japan from San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, was destroyed by fire on the 17th inst., when about sixty miles out from Yokohama. She had on board at the time three cabin passengers and about 400 Chinese in the stearage, and her destruction was attended by terrible loss of life.

The contract for supplying the Post-office Department with platform and counter scales, to meet the requirements of the newspaper postage law, has been awarded, by the Postmaster General, to Fairbanks & Co. About 3000 scales will be required.

Graham, the principal witness in the examination of the charge of cadet-selling against Congressman Stowell, is not to be found, and it is believed in Washington that he is evading the subpœna of the Committee.

Ex-Governor Bradford, of Maryland, declines the Appraisership of Baltimore for the reason that he has no knowledge of the practical details of the office, and he thinks its duties should be discharged by one who is acquainted with them

Snow fell to the depth of fourteen inches at Reading Pa., on Sunday giving a good opportunity to try the sleighs At Coatsville, the Wilm & Reading R. R. also, snow fell six inches deep.

Ward Beecher, and Edna Dean Proctor, have been indulging in some gushing correspondence, with a good many 'dears' in it, over the termination of the latter's slander suit.

About 1000 houses in Tokio, Japan, were destroyed by fire on the 17th of November.

The small-pox, of a most virulent type, is raging at Sorel in the Province of Quebec.

The Almanac Publishers complain that their business is destroyed by Ayer's American Almanac. The people prefer it to any other, the Farmer's, Western, Southern, or the numerous local almanacs, when they can get Ayer's. It furnishes the best astronomical data, weather and jokes of them all, and above all, medical advice which is invaluable for every family. It is supplied gratis by the druggists, and should be preserved for constant reference and use. We are sure that no good housekeeper or grandmother goes willingly without one. *Standard, N. Y. City.*

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY COX & JONES.

Wheat,	$1.15@1.20
Corn, White, (old)	75 cts
" Yellow, "	75 "
Corn, yellow, new	74 cts.
Oats	60 "
Timothy Seed	4 50
Clover "	5 25@5 40
Beans	75@90

MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. M. REYNOLDS.

Eggs	30 cts. ₰ doz.
Butter	35@40 cts. ₰ lb.
Lard	14@15 " "
Potatoes	90@1.00 ₰ bus.
Chickens, dressed	12@13cts. ₰ lb.
Turkeys, dressed	14@15 " "
Geese, "	7@8 " "
Ducks, "	12@13 " "

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Prime red wheat	1 25@$1.28 ₰ bus.
Corn, yellow, old	82@85 ₰ bus.
Oats (Pennsylvania) new	67@68 cts.
Clover seed	9½ @ 11 ₰ lb.
Timothy	3.25

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Wheat, good to amber	$1 30@1 36
Corn, white	77@83
Corn, yellow	75@83
Oats, Southern	65@66
Rye	1 00@1 04

To Thomas J. Foard,

OF McDONOUGH, DEL.

Seventy years have this day fled,
Since first we needed milk and bread,
And half a world has come and sped
With rapid flight,
Since first we saw, with hairless head,
That Christmas light.

I'm hale and hearty, save my shanks—
They played me many youthful pranks—
For what they *are* I'm giving thanks,
Though lost their spring.
I cannot dance on polished planks
A Highland Fling.

So much for self; and now for you—
I hope you're well, and well-to-do,
And daily stride your barn-yard through,
With nimble tread.
Not backward, grieving, cast your view
O'er time that's fled.

When at the table, take your fool
In joyful, not desponding mood,
For smacking lips with gratitude,
A zest impart.
May be a *drap* would do you good,
And cheer your heart.

But what you are, and what you be,
Myself o'er soon will come and see,
We'll talk "old times" with youthful glee,
Not mope and mew,
But hoping many Christmas days to see,
We'll put time through!

Dec. 25th, 1874. Z. McD. ROBERTS.

New Advertisements.

THE BALTIMORE SUN.

A DAILY MORNING JOURNAL.

Full of News and Sound in Principle.

FIRST CLASS AND INDEPENDENT.

Its past the Index of its future. Cheapest and best newspaper known. Postage prepaid by the publishers, and price unchanged. Published daily, except Sunday.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1875.

THE SUN, throughout all the many years of its existence, was never more widely circulated and more popular and prosperous than it is at this time. Its usefulness and strength have increased with its years, till now it is indispensable to individuals of every class and to every interest in the community. Being concise, yet comprehensive, there is no other medium by which people can be so conveniently and fully informed of all that is transpiring in the world of news, Political, Social, Moral, Commercial, Financial, &c., as through *The Sun*. Its independent character and elevated tone in the treatment of all subjects insure confidence, and render it potential for good and acceptable in all circles.

Truth and justice and the promotion of confidence and good feeling throughout all the borders of the Union are its constant aim.—*The Sun* is free from partisan politics and sectarian religion. For the preservation of the proper balances of government, State and national, and the rights of all, it has always striven.

As a newspaper it has the most advanced and complete facilities for gathering intelligence from all parts of the world, and is unsurpassed in its means of serving the people in every regard.

As an advertising medium *The Sun*, by reason of its immense circulation, which is far greater than that of all the other city morning papers combined, affords an especially valuable medium of exchange for all the forms of business and in all the walks of life, and at rates that are insignificant in view of the wide diffusion of its announcements.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL.

CASH IN ADVANCE.

One year, postage included	$6 00
Six Months, postage included	3 00
Three Months, postage included	1 50
Two Months, postage included	1 20
One Month, postage included	60

Address
A. S. ABELL & CO., Publishers,
SUN IRON BUILDING,
Dec. 26—tf. Baltimore, Md.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, on his farm at Noxentown,

ON MONDAY, JANUARY 4th, '75,

All his Stock and Farming Utensils, to-wit: 1 pair of Mules, coming 7 and 8 years old in the spring, well matched and quick; 1 Black Horse, good for road or farm, kind and gentle, 8 years old in Spring; 1 Milch Cow, 1 pair of twin Calves, 2 years old in Spring, being very much alike will make a nice yoke of oxen; 1 Red Heifer, 1 Farm Wagon, nearly new, with iron axle and frame body; 1 Mill Wagon, 1 Twin Harrow, Cultivators, Plows, Plow Gears, Wagon Harness, 1 Fodder Cutter, Forks, Shovels, 1 Barn Shovel, Hoes, Half-Bushel, Corn Knives, 20 Grain Bags.

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

1 Cook Stove, nearly new; 1 Lounge; 1 Sideboard; a lot of rush-bottom Chairs and Stool; other Chairs; 1 eight-day Clock and 1 Alarm Clock, 2 Tables, 1 Sewing Machine.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

TERMS:—All under $10, cash; all over that amount a credit of 12 months will be given, by the purchaser giving his bankable note with a good endorser.

Dec 26-1t EDWARD SILCOX, Sr.

DRESS MAKING

IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS,

Mantua Making and Millinery

IN EVERY STYLE,

Done promptly and very neatly.

FITTING DRESSES A SPECIALTY.

Call and examine patterns. MRS. WHITE,
LAKE ST., NEAR BROAD,
Dec 26—1m. Middletown, Del.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Middletown and vicinity that he has returned to town and located his photograph car for a short season on the corner of BROAD AND ANDERSON STREETS, where he is prepared to execute Photographs of every size, from the smallest to the largest, on short time and at the most reasonable rates. Call and examine specimens of work.

Dec. 26, 1874. J. M. HORNING.

A FEW HEAD OF CATTLE

TAKEN TO WINTER.

Apply to or address
B. M. CRAWFORD, Jr.,
Dec, 26-2t. Middletown, Del.

NOTICE.

THE Seventh Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Delaware will be held in the Masonic Hall, in the city of Wilmington, on the 3rd Wednesday, that being the 20th day of JANUARY, 1875, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

J. P. ALLMOND,
Dec 26—tm. Grand Secretary.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, qualified to teach the English Branches, Music and German, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess. Address TEACHER,
TRANSCRIPT OFFICE,
Dec. 26-tf. Middletown, Del.

FOR RENT.

THE STORE ROOM now occupied by J. Frazer Eliason, Esq. Possession given March 25th, 1875. E. W. LOCKWOOD,
Dec 26-tf. For Richard Lockwood.

Miscellaneous.

BANK ROBBERIES! GAGGING CASHIERS!

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* of Oct. 23 says editorially: "The method adopted to rob the banks at Wellsborough, Pa., and repeated at Milford, N. H., on the night of the 19th inst., is getting to be a favorite with the burglars. But there is a very simple way of preventing such robberies. If the key used to secure bank funds is so made as to be separated, and the parts put *beyond the control of any* ONE person during the night, masked burglars would find the gagging and intimidation of cashiers to be profitless work, and to offer complete security against this latest and most favorite trick of the burglars."

THIS ABSOLUTE PROTECTION
Is given by the Hardy Patent
Detachable Indicator.
APPLICABLE TO ALL DIAL LOCKS.

By this device, the rim of the Knob on which the figures and letters are marked, is made to take off after locking the lock, and being divided in *two or more pieces* and distributed among the officers of the bank or partners of a firm, becomes a key the custody of which is in keeping *of two or more persons*, and cannot be used to open the lock without *all the pieces being returned.*

The "combination" may be known to all the parties, and yet *cannot be used by any* without the assistance of ALL the others.

This most complete security against this latest and favorite trick of the burglars has been applied to the Vaults and Safes of the

U. S. SUB-TREASURY,
The N. E. Trust Co.,
The Emigrant Savings Bank,
The Blackstone National Bank, } of Boston.
The National Banks of Peabody, Warren, Randolph, Newburyport, Ditto Savings Bank, and Mercantile of Salem, Mass. Also, the Great Falls National, Granite State Bank, and Hanover Savings, of N. H., and THE U. S. BRANCH MINT at San Francisco, Cal., and many others.

Banks having Dial Locks wishing it applied to those they have in use, can be supplied at a moderate cost on application to
ANSON HARDY, Auburndale, Mass.

PUBLISHERS AND PRINTERS

Are now offered the most favorable opportunity ever presented for supplying themselves WITH PAPER AND CARD CUTTERS.

All Newspaper Publishers are offered *liberal rates* for advertising in part payment.

Publishers, Printers and Dealers *will find it to pay them*, before purchasing elsewhere, to correspond with ANSON HARDY,
Dec 19-3m. Auburndale, Mass.

Holiday Presents

IN
GREAT VARIETY
AT
D. L. DUNNING'S,
NO. 2 TOWN HALL.

Having added to our already large stock, an extensive line of wares suitable for holiday presents, we invite our patrons and the public to an examination of

A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF
STATUETTES,
Mantel Ornaments,
CHROMOS,
Brackets, Wall Pockets,
FRAMES,
UNIQUE STATIONERY
AND OTHER ARTICLES
IN INFINITE VARIETY,

All of which we offer at prices to suit the times.
Dec. 19-1m. D. L. DUNNING.

OUR CLUB LIST.

THROUGH the courtesy of the publishers, we are enabled to furnish the following Magazines to our readers at greatly reduced rates. viz:

Scribner's Monthly ($4.00) and Transcript, $5.20.
Scribner's St. Nicholas ($3.00) and Transcript, $4.40.
Harper's Monthly ($4.00) and Transcript, $5.25.
Harper's Weekly ($4.00) and Transcript, $5.25.
Harper's Bazar ($4.00) and Transcript, $5.25.
Peterson's Magazine ($3.00) and Transcript, $3.60.
American Farmer ($1.50) and Transcript, $3.00.

The postage on all the publications will be prepaid by the publishers.

E. REYNOLDS,
TRANSCRIPT Office.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of St. Georges and Appoquinimink Hundreds, will be held in the Hotel of Edward Silcox, Jr., Esq., in Odessa, Delaware,

MONDAY, THE 4th OF JANUARY, 1875,
AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

At which time seven (7) DIRECTORS will be elected to serve during the ensuing year, and the interest on the deposit notes at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be required to be paid. The Coupons due January, 1875, on certificates of indebtedness, must be presented to the Treasurer in order to have the amount allowed on the premiums due.

JOHN C. CORBIT, President.
CHAS. TATMAN, Secretary.
December 17th, 1874.—tm.

ELECTION NOTICE.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK,
Middletown, Del., Dec. 5th, 1874.

The annual election for NINE DIRECTORS to serve the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1875, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 12 M.

J. R. HALL,
Dec. 19-3t. Cashier.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent, and debts to the late firm of D. W. LLOYD & CO., are to be paid by D. W. Lloyd, and all bill accounts owing to said D. W. Lloyd & Co., are to be paid to D. W. Lloyd.

D. W. LLOYD,
I. B. MADDOX,
I. T. M. C. HUGG,
Tay or's Bridge, Del., } S. B. SUTTON.
Nov. 10th, 1874. } no28-5t

FREE SAMPLE to Agents, Ladies' Combination Needle-book, with Chromos. Send stamp. DRAN & Co., New Bedford, Mass. oct 14-4t

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that I shall apply to the General Assembly of Delaware, at its approaching session, for a divorce from my husband, Wm. A. Wattson.

Dec. 26-6w. SARAH C. WATTSON.

Real Estate for Sale.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, sitting as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustee will expose to Public Sale to the highest bidder, on

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30th, 1874,

At 11½ o'clock, a. m., at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, all that Farm called

"YAPP" AND "RETREAT"

Lying in Kent county, Md., near Betterton Wharf, on Sassafras River,

CONTAINING 264 ACRES,

And 10 Perches of Land, more or less.

This desirable farm is situated on the public road leading from the village of Still Pond to Betterton Wharf; is about two miles from Still Pond, 1½ miles from Betterton wharf, two miles from Barnard's wharf, on the Bay. It is convenient to churches, schools and stores. Adjoins the lands of Dr. Maxwell, Thos. Rasin, Samuel Davis, Mrs. Rachel Price and others, on the Sassafras river, and is convenient to the celebrated fishing and gunning shores of the Sassafras and Lloyd's Creek. The farm is susceptible of a natural division into

TWO GOOD FARMS,

and is now divided by a hedge, making a farm of about 164 acres and one of about 100 acres. THE IMPROVEMENTS are a Frame Dwelling and suitable out-buildings on each farm as now divided. The water on both farms is very excellent; there is a good meadow land attached.

The farm will be sold in one tract, or as now divided, to suit purchasers. The soil is good and adapted to the growth of Grain, Peaches, Pears and Small Fruits. The land has been thoroughly limed. There is a flourishing Orchard of 3200 Peach Trees, of good varieties, 1600 five years old. Also, a variety of Pears and Small Fruits.

Vessels constantly ply between the several wharves and Baltimore, and there is a daily line of steamers from Balt. and Phila. touching at the several landings at convenient hours.

TERMS:—The terms of sale are: One-third cash or in 60 days, at the option of the Trustee, and the balance in one and two years, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by bond of the purchaser, with security approved by the Trustee. The tenant, Mr. David Zenker, will show the premises to any persons desiring to examine them.

HARRISON W. VICKERS, Trustee.
Chestertown, Dec. 5, 1874.-3t

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF
Valuable Property.

WILL be sold at the Deer Park Hotel, in Newark, Delaware,

ON WEDNESDAY,

JANUARY 13th, 1875,

At 2 o'clock, P. M.,

All that valuable farm lying upon the public road leading from Newark to Wilmington, about one mile from Newark,

Containing 153 Acres of Land,

more or less, in a good state of cultivation.

The improvements consist of a LARGE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, large yard, well shaded by ornamental trees; a large FRAME BARN, double deck; a very fine Apple Orchard. The farm is divided into seven fields, and a small wood lot.

This is a most desirable property, very conveniently situated near railroads, in an agricultural district, and in the neighborhood of mills and manufactories and well adapted to Grain, Fruits, Trucking, or for a Dairy—the present tenant being engaged in the latter business.

Possession will be given on the 25th day of March, 1875.

☞ TERMS CASH.

E. W. LOCKWOOD,
Executor of Alexander A. Laws,
H. T. Riddle, Auct. MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
Dec. 5th, 1784.—tds.

Oysters! Oysters!

RICE'S
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Oyster
SALOON,

Connected with the OLD BANK Ice Cream and Confectionery Store.

I would most respectfully inform my patrons and friends, and all who may favor me with a call, that I have fitted up an Oyster Saloon for both ladies and gentlemen, where they can get a good hot Stew, Pan, Fry, or Raw, at short notice. Also, Parties supplied with Oysters in any quantity they may desire.

THE CONFECTIONERY DEPARTMENT

is as usual full of the finest Confectionery.

FINE CAKES,

such as Fruit, Pound, Lady, Sponge, Cup, Drop, and all kinds of Fancy Cakes for parties, can be obtained upon short notice. We keep on hand Raisins, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel, Currants, Figs, Dates, Prunes, and all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Fruits, both green and dried. We shall keep for Christmas a full line of Toys for the young, and presents for Children of a larger growth. Don't forget the place, Rice's Old Bank, and don't purchase anywhere until you have examined my stock.

Nov 7—ly. E. B. RICE.

LOVERS OF FINE POULTRY!

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to the choice collections of

FINE FOWLS

which he is now offering for sale (for breeding purposes) at very low prices, considering the high standard of their pedigree. The varieties consist of the following:

"DARK BRAMAS" bred from "WILLIAMS," "HERSTINES" and "IMPORTED STOCK."

"PARTRIDGE COCHINS," bred from IMPORTED STOCK.

"BUFF COCHINS," bred from "CHURCHMAN'S STOCK."

BRONZE TURKIES, from B. F. Lewis' prize Stock.

EGGS of all the above for sale. Call and examine them, or address

HENRY CLAYTON,
MT. PLEASANT, DELAWARE.
January 17, 1874—1yr.

FOR RENT.

A DWELLING containing eight rooms; water convenient, and garden. Also, a DWELLING with six rooms, and store room 21 ft. by 11 ft., with good cellar. Possession given on the 25th of March. For further information, apply on the premises to

MRS. C. J. SMITH, MILLINER,
Dec. 19-tf. Main street, Middletown.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. H. SCOWDRICK & CO., are hereby respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts on or before the 1st of January, 1875, and save costs. M. E. WALKER,
Dec. 19-tf. Assignee.

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Great Attractions!

Christmas Specialties!!!

WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY FROM THE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

NEW GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR

Holiday Presents,

WHICH WE WILL SELL CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.

LOOK AT OUR PRICES:

Ladies' Hemstitched HANDKERCHIEFS, pure linen, 25 cts.

Children's all linen HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½ and 15 cts.

A full line Gents' Hemstitched HANDKERCHIEFS, pure linen, 25 to 40 cts.

Ladies' and Gents' NECK-TIES, (all colors,) 25 to 50 cts.

Ladies' new style Linen COLLARS & CUFFS 12½ to 25 cts.

A full line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's HOODS, NUBIAS and SCARFS, 25, 50, and 75 cts.

Ladies' Stripe and Plaid SHAWLS, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.

Ladies' one button KID GLOVES, 75 cts.

Ladies' two " " " " $1.00.

Gents' " " " " lined, $1.50 and $1.75.

Boys' Cloth and Buck GLOVES, 50 and 75c.

Gents' heavy Buck GLOVES and GAUNTLETS, $1.12 to $2.

Gents' Fine Hats, $1.50, $2.00, $3.50.

Boys' Fine HATS and CAPS, 50, 75c, $1.00.

Ladies' fine and heavy Merino VESTS, 90c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

Misses' and Children's Merino VESTS and DRAWERS, 75c, $1.00, $1.25.

Gents' and Boys' Merino VESTS and DRAWERS, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25.

Ladies' and Misses' Felt SKIRTS, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.

Greater Bargains,

FOR CASH,

IN BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

MUSLINS,

AND

COTTON FLANNELS,

THAN HAS BEEN OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC SINCE THE YEAR 1861.

Ameskeag, full yard wide bleached muslin, only 10 cts.

Fruit of the Loom, Forest Dale and Lonsdale bleached muslins, 12½ cts.

Williamsville and Davol bleached muslins, 15 cts.

Wamsutta bleached muslins, 17 cents.

N. Y. Mills " " 18 cents.

UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.

Augusta	8, 9, 10 cents.
Pepperell, 4-4,	9, 10, 11 "
Nashua R, 4-4,	11½ "
Appleton A, 4-4,	11½ "
Pequot A, fine and heavy,	21½ "

COTTON FLANNELS,

Bleached and unbleached, 11, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22 and 25 cents.

NOTICE.

All customers whose bills have been presented must make settlement on or before January 1st, 1875.

In order to sell goods cheap I must buy for cash, and I have to depend upon the collection of debts due me to raise funds with which to buy.

S. M. REYNOLDS.
Dec. 12, 1874.-1y.

Time Tables.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROADS.

Delaware Division Time Table.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, Sept. 8th, 1874, (Sundays excepted,) Trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD. Passenger.	SOUTHWARD. Mixed.		NORTHWARD. Passenger.	NORTHWARD. Mixed.
P. M.	P. M.	Leave.	A. M.	A. M.
8 30	5 15	Philadelphia	8 15	10 00
7 39	2 45	Baltimore	5 28	6 55
10 10	6 40	5 00 Wilmington	3 50	6 50
10 20	6 48	Del. Junction	3 42	
10 33	7 00	5 25 New Castle	3 30	6 26
10 35	7 05	State Road	3 17	
10 49	7 12	Bear	3 13	
10 50	7 16	Rodney	3 05	
10 57	7 25	5 56 Kirkwood	3 00	5 55
11 07	7 35	6 10 Mt. Pleasant	2 49	5 39
11 27	7 55	6 28 Middletown	2 30	5 24
11 36	8 05	6 42 Townsend	2 20	5 04
11 41	8 11	6 49 Blackbird	2 11	4 53
11 49	8 19	7 01 Green Spring	2 04	4 40
11 56	8 25	7 13 Clayton	1 54	4 31
12 10	8 40	Smyrna	1 35	
12 16	8 31	7 21 Brenford	1 44	4 18
12 10	8 38	7 33 Moorton	1 36	4 06
12 24	8 50	8 00 Dover	1 24	3 48
12 32	8 48	8 10 Wyoming	1 13	3 31
12 40	9 06	Woodside	1 04	3 15
12 45	9 11	Canterbury	12 57	3 06
12 50	9 17	8 35 Felton	12 50	2 57
1 04	9 33	8 57 Harrington	12 30	2 36
1 18		9 09 Farmington	12 16	2 10
1 26		9 23 Greenwood	12 06	1 54
1 37		9 38 Bridgeville	11 54	1 37
1 48		10 03 Seaford	11 36	1 05
2 12		10 25 Laurel	11 17	12 43
2 25		10 45 Delmar	11 00	12 20
P. M.	P. M.	Arrive.	Leave.	A. M. P. M.

The mixed train will be run subject to delays incident to freight business, and will stop only at stations where time is given.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

sept 26—ly

FALL ARRANGEMENT!!

DAILY LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Steamer MAJOR REYBOLD, Capt. P. Reybold, Leaves Salem, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Leaves Philadelphia, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Steamer PERRY, Capt. S. Johnson, leaves Salem, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—Leaves Philadelphia, Monday, Wednesday Friday.

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26th, 1874,

Steamers "Major Reybold" or "Perry" will leave Salem, N. J., daily (except Sunday) at 8 a. m. Returning, leave Arch Street Wharf, Philadelphia, at 12 m. Touching each way at Delaware City, New Castle, Pennsgrove and Chester.

Stage lines for St. Georges, McDonough and Odessa, Del., Sharptown, Woodstown, and Alloway's town, N. J., connect with the steamer.

Steamer "Perry" will touch at Pennsville, Wednesdays down and Thursdays up.

Freights at low rates.

☞ All lost goods must be reported to the captain within 3 days. [Oct 24-ly

WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER

TUESDAY, MAY 26TH, 1874,

Trains will run over main line and Reading Branch as follows:

Going Northward. No. 5. P. M.	No. 3. P. M.	No. 1. A. M.	STATIONS.	Going Southward. No. 2. A. M.	No. 4. P. M.	No. 6. P. M.
5 15	1 45	6 30	Wilmington,	9 10	3 12	7 32
6 03	2 38	7 24	Chaddsford,	8 25	2 19	6 49
7 05	3 38	8 23	Coatesville,	7 25	1 05	5 57
8 01	4 26	9 11	Springfield,	6 28	12 06	5 07
8 34	4 56	9 41	Birdsboro',	5 54	11 34	4 32
9 01	5 30	10 15	Reading,	5 20	10 00	4 00

CONNECTIONS.

At Wilmington, with trains on Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, and Delaware Railroads; at Chaddsford, with trains on Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad; at Coatesville, with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and at Reading, with trains on Philadelphia & Reading, Lebanon Valley, East Pennsylvania, and Reading & Columbia R. R. and Berks County Railroad.

E. COLLINGS, General Superintendent.

Jne 20—tf.

For Sassafras River.

THE steamer "TRUMPETER" will, on and after Monday, June 8th, leave Georgetown at 8 a. m., Buck Neck at 11 a. m., and all the intermediate landings on the route one hour later than heretofore; arriving in Baltimore at 2 p. m. Returning, will leave Baltimore at her usual hour—10½ a. m.

We sincerely trust that the friendly relations hitherto existing between the steamer Trumpeter, her patrons, and the public generally, may never grow less; for the perpetuation of which we will ever be found striving our very best.

mar 1—1y WM. CUNDIFF, Capt.

REGISTER'S ORDER.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
New Castle County, Oct. 19th, 1874.

Upon the application of Lydia C. Alston and Wm. P. Norris, Administrators of JOHN ALSTON, late of St. Georges Hundred in said County, deceased; it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrators aforesaid, give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted, within forty days from the date of such letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate, to present the same, or abide by an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. And also cause the same to be inserted, within the same period, in the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and Seal of Office of the Register aforesaid, at New Castle, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.

{L.S.}

B. GIBBS, Register.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same, duly attested, to the Administrators on or before October 19th, 1875, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

LYDIA C. ALSTON,
WILLIAM P. NORRIS,
Administrators.

ADDRESS—Middletown, Del. Oct 24—2m

L. V. ASPRIL

Wishes to inform the farmers and public generally that he still continues the manufacture of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

At the old stand, on the corner of 5th and Broad streets, in

ODESSA, DELAWARE,

Giving strict attention to the manufacture of PLOWS, such as the Heckendorn, Moore, Concave, Wiley, &c. He has recently connected with his former business an Iron Foundry, furnishing all the different kinds of plow irons such as are used in this section. Giving special attention to this line of trade, having been successful in procuring the services of those persons who formerly made castings at Newark, Del., whose work was celebrated as tip-top, will keep constantly on hand a large supply, wholesale and retail, at *moderate* prices. The public will also be reminded that he, only, has the right in this State to manufacture the celebrated Pioneer Stump Puller, which for strength and durability has proven fully equal to the task. All kinds of repairing, together with Horse-Shoeing, done with neatness and dispatch. Plow Bolts and Clevises constantly on hand.

Being thankful for past favors, by strict attention to business, we hope to merit a liberal share in the future. L. V. ASPRIL.

Odessa, 1874. se19-1y

Grain, Lumber, Feed, &c.

F. S. COX. ISAAC JONES, Jr.

COX & JONES,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.,

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

COAL, LIME, FLOUR,

FEED, SEEDS,

FERTILIZERS,

Agricultural Implements, &c.

Best Lehigh and Schuylkill anthracite and Cumberland bituminous Coals on hand at all times.

Nov 21—tf.

J. B. FOARD. WM. A. COMEGYS.

FOARD & COMEGYS,

Grain Commission Merchants,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Lime, Fertilizers,

COAL,

FLOUR, MEAL, FEED, &c.,

ALSO,

Agricultural Implements.

Sole agents for

HAMILTON'S CELEBRATED GRAIN AND PHOSPHATE DRILL.

Also, Sole Agents for the

SOLUBLE PACIFIC Guano

Whann's Raw-Bone Super-Phosphate and

SUN GUANO,

RUSSELL COE'S PHOSPHATE,

J. M. Rhodes' Genuine Phosphate,

Which we can sell on terms to suit the tightness of the times.

All kinds of COAL constantly on hand, and for sale at the very lowest cash rates.

STANTON MILLS

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR.

sept 12—1y.

COX & JONES,

GRAIN DEALERS.

AGENTS FOR

WM. LEA & SONS,

BRANDYWINE MILLS,

S. P. TRUSS,

NEW CASTLE.

REGISTER'S ORDER.

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New Castle County, Oct. 19th, 1874.

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WILLIAM P. NORRIS,
Administrators.

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Giving strict attention to the manufacture of PLOWS, such as the Heckendorn, Moore, Concave, Wiley, &c. He has recently connected with his former business an Iron Foundry, furnishing all the different kinds of plow irons such as are used in this section. Giving special attention to this line of trade, having been successful in procuring the services of those persons who formerly made castings at Newark, Del., whose work was celebrated as tip-top, will keep constantly on hand a large supply, wholesale and retail, at *moderate* prices. The public will also be reminded that he, only, has the right in this State to manufacture the celebrated Pioneer Stump Puller, which for strength and durability has proven fully equal to the task. All kinds of repairing, together with Horse-Shoeing, done with neatness and dispatch. Plow Bolts and Clevises constantly on hand.

Being thankful for past favors, by strict attention to business, we hope to merit a liberal share in the future. L. V. ASPRIL.

Odessa, 1874. se19-1y

Dry Goods and Groceries.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his

Large and Well-Selected Stock

OF

GOODS,

Consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, BOOTS,

Shoes, Hats, Hardware,

Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Earthen and Stone Ware.

FISH, MEATS, &c.

And everything usually kept in a

First Class Country Store,

All of which have been selected with care, and will be

SOLD AT PRICES

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TIMES.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere

NO CHARGE

FOR SHOWING GOODS.

Charles Tatman Jr.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

apr. 9—tf

Ladies' Kid Gloves

IN making my purchases for this season's trade, I have exercised great care and taste in my selections, searching the market thoroughly before I bought anything, and then only buying what I knew would suit my customers; and now I propose to offer advantages that no other house can compete with, either in price or quality, and I earnestly invite an examination of my stock, such as staple and fancy Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, the fullest assortment of Notions, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Wood and Willowware, Queensware, Tin and Glassware, Groceries, &c., in the country,—which will be sold at the lowest possible price for cash.

☞ Don't fail to visit me before buying.

J. F. ELIASON.

Only 75 Cents.

M. L. HARDCASTLE,

WITH

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Periodicals.

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"The Great National Magazine,"

enters upon a new year (its ninth volume) with the November number, with broader plans and larger enterprise than ever before, and with the ambition it has maintained from the first, to demonstrate itself to be the brightest, the strongest, the most beautiful, and in every way the best popular Magazine in the world. Its writers will be, as they have been, the choice and chosen literary men and women of America. Among the attractive features of the year will be a New Serial Novel,

"The Story of Seven Oaks,"

by J. G HOLLAND. A series of papers from various pens on

"American Life and Scenery,"

including descriptive papers on American cities, will open in January with a narrative of Western Discovery and Adventure, by Major Powell, whose descent of the Colorado is one of the most famous exploits of Western travel. Also another illustrated series:

"A Farmers Vacation in Europe,"

Six articles recounting the experience of a well-known American Farmer and engineer (Colonel Waring, of Ogden Farm, Newport, R. I.) during a tour through some of the less frequented parts of Western Europe, in the Autumn of 1873.

A series of papers of great interest on

French Literature and Parisian Life

by Albert Rhodes, with illustrations by French Artists, will appear during the year.

"THE MYSTERIOUS ISLAND,"

Or, "The Modern Robinson Crusoe." Jules Verne's latest story will be continued, with its illustrations. A story, by Saxe Holm,

"MY TOURMALINE,"

begins in November, and will run for three or four months. There will also be other Novelettes and Shorter Stories by leading American and English Story Writers. The Essays, Reviews, and Editorial Papers will, as heretofore, employ the ablest pens in both Europe and America. Home and Society, which has grown in favor and in excellence from the first, will be made more attractive, useful, and valuable in its influence on the social life and culture of the American people. The Etchings will be still further improved, and there will be greater variety in this department.

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Dec 19—tf 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

Periodicals.

A Representative and Champion of American Art Taste!

Prospectus for 1875—Eighth Year.

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The Art Journal of America,

ISSUED MONTHLY.

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The necessity of a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want.—The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claims of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph—*The Aldine.*

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By Order of Town Commissioners,

oct31-tf T. E. HURN, Chairman.

Periodicals.

THE SUN.

Weekly and Daily for 1875.

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THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

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The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, post-paid, for a year. ☞ We have no traveling agents.

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